

$$\mathbf{A} \square f(a) < e^a f(0) \square$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \ ^{f(a) \, > \, e^a \, f(0)} \square$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square f(a) < \frac{f(0)}{e^a} \square$$

$$\mathbf{D} \square f(a) > \frac{f(0)}{e^{a}}$$

 $\square\square\square\square$ B

$$\prod F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{f(x)e^{x} - f(x)e^{x}}{[e^{x}]^{2}} = \frac{f(x) - f(x)}{e^{x}}$$

$$f(x) > f(x)$$

$$a = 0$$

$$F_{\mathbf{a}} > F(0)$$

$$\frac{f(a)}{e^{a}} > \frac{f(0)}{e^{0}}$$

$$f(a) > e^a f(0)$$

ПППП



$$\mathbf{D}_{\Box}^{\sqrt{3}+1}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$P(a_1 \ln a) = Q(2\sqrt{b_1} b) = H(2\sqrt{b_1}0) = F(0_1 \ln a) = G(2\sqrt{b_1} 1)$$

$$T = PQ + QH = PQ + QG - 1 = PQ + QF - 1 \ge PF - 1$$

$$y = a^2 + \ln a - 1$$

$$f'(a) < 0 \Rightarrow a \in (0] \cap f'(a) > 0 \Rightarrow a \in (1] + \infty$$

$$f(a) \quad (01) \quad (1+\infty) \quad 000000$$

$$f(a)_{\min} = f(1) = 2_{\min} PF^2 \ge 2_{\min} T \ge PF - 1 \ge \sqrt{2} - 1_{\min}$$

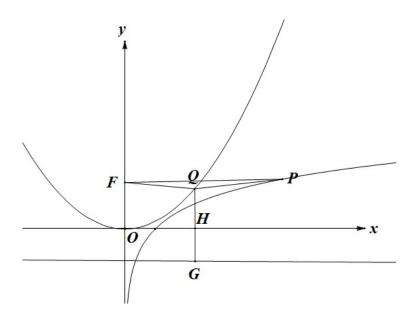
$$T = \sqrt{(a-2\sqrt{b})^2 + (\ln a-b)^2} + 1 + b - 1 = \sqrt{(a-2\sqrt{b})^2 + (\ln a-b)^2} + \sqrt{(2\sqrt{b})^2 + (b-1)^2} - 1$$

$$\geq \sqrt{(a-2\sqrt{b}+2\sqrt{b})^2 + (\ln a-b+b-1)^2} - 1 = \sqrt{a^2 + (\ln a-1)^2} - 1 \geq \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$a = 10 b = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

 $\square\square\square$ A





$$\mathbf{A}\square^{f(X)}\square\square\square$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square} f(x)_{\square} \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]_{\square \square \square \square}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square f(x) \square \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\mathbf{D} = f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0, \pi \end{bmatrix} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$\square \square \square \square B$

$$\int \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) > 0$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \int \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \int \left(-\frac$$

$$f(x) = 0$$
 $X_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}, X_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, X_3 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$\int f(x) = \cos^2 x \sin 2x$$





$$\int f(x) = (\cos^2 x \sin 2x)^2 = 2\cos^2 x \cos 2x - 2\cos x \sin x \sin 2x = 2\cos x \cos 3x$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) = 2\cos\frac{\pi}{8}\cos\frac{3\pi}{8} > 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{8} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \quad \text{on } f(x) = \left[\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \quad \text{on } B = 0$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \int f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \int f\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \int f(\pi) = 0$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi$ B

 $\textit{C, A, B, D} = \log_2 \frac{b}{a} = \log_2 \frac{b}{a} = 0$

$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{\square} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \square \frac{1}{6}$$

 $\square \square \square \square \square C$

$$X_A X_B = X_C X_D = 1$$

$$C, A, B, D_{0000000} X_C, X_A, X_B, X_{D000000} Y = |\log_2 X|_{0000000} X_A X_B = X_C X_D = 1.$$



$$a = X_A - X_C = \frac{1}{X_B} - \frac{1}{X_D} = \frac{X_D - X_B}{X_B X_D} = b = X_D - X_B = \frac{b}{a} = X_B X_D$$

 \square .

$$\log_2 \frac{b}{a} = 0 = 0 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

ПППС.

$$\mathbf{A} \sqcap b > a > c$$

$$\mathbf{B} \sqcap a > c > b$$

$$\mathbb{C} \sqcap a > b > c$$

$$\mathbf{A} \square b > a > c$$
 $\mathbf{B} \square a > c > b$ $\mathbf{C} \square a > b > c$ $\mathbf{D} \square b > c > a$

$$2 b < 2 1 < c < 2$$

$$b = \sqrt{3} = \log_2 2^{\sqrt{3}}, c = \log_2 3$$

$$0000 y = \log_2 X_{0000000} 2^{\sqrt{5}} > 2^{\frac{b}{5}} = \sqrt[3]{256} > 3_{000} b > c_0$$

 $\prod a > b > c$

____C.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + (4a - 3)x + 3a, x < 0, \\ \log_a(x + 1) + 1, x \ge 0 & \square_{a > 0} \square_{a \ne 1} \square_{R} \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square X \square \square \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cap \left[0, \frac{2}{3}\right]$$

$$\frac{2}{8}$$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} 0, \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \cup \{ \frac{3}{4} \} \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} \cup \{ \frac{3}{4} \}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{3} \cup \{\frac{3}{4}\}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box$



$$\begin{array}{c} 3\text{-}4a \geq 0 \\ \{3a \geq 1 \\ 0 < a < 1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 = 2\text{-}x \\$$

 $\textbf{7} \\ \\ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0}$

 $A \square 4$

B∏3

C□2

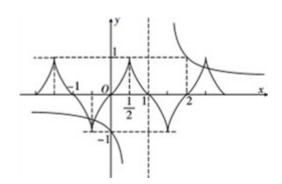
 $D \sqcap 1$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

000000.

$$X = \frac{1}{2} = 0 = 0 = 0$$
 $X = \begin{bmatrix} 0, \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad f(X) = 4^{x} - 1 = 0 = 0$





 $\sqcap \sqcap \Lambda$

 $|_{X^{-}-X_{2}}|_{000000}\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } f(x) \text{ occord} \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ occord} g(x) \text{ or } g\left(\frac{\pi}{24}\right) \text{ occord} 0$

$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

B∏1

C□√2

D□√3

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

 $\int f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sin \omega x - \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos \omega x = 2\sin(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}) + \cos(\omega x - \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\prod_{\square\square} f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 4 \prod_{\square\square\square} f(x_1) = 2, \ f(x_2) = -2 \prod_{\square} f(x_2) = 2 \prod_{\square} f(x_$$

 $00|_{X}-x_{2}|00000\frac{\pi}{2}00000000000\frac{\pi}{2}\times2=\tau_{0}$

$$\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \pi = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} [\cdot \cdot \cdot \omega = 2 \cdot \prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} f(x) = 2\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})]$$

 $f(x) = 2\sin[2(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{\pi}{6}] = 2\sin(2x+\frac{\pi}{2})$



 $=2\cos 2x$

$$=\sqrt{\frac{8+2\sqrt{12}}{4}}=\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
.

$\Pi\Pi\Pi$ A

00000
$$f(x) - 2019e^x < 2$$

$$\mathbf{A}\square_{(0,+\infty)}$$
 $\mathbf{B}\square_{(-\infty,0)}$ $\mathbf{C}\square_{(-\infty,e)}$ $\mathbf{D}\square_{(-e)}$

$$\mathbf{D} = \left(\frac{1}{e'}, +\infty\right)$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$0 = \frac{f(x) - 2}{e^x} = \frac{f(x)$$

ПППП

$$\square\square\square \stackrel{g(x)}{\square} R_{\square\square\square}$$

$$\int f(x) - 2021 \int f(0) = 2021$$

$$g(0) = f(0) - 2 = 2019 g(0) = 2019$$

$$\therefore \square \square \square f(x) - 2019e^x < 2 \square$$



$$\therefore \frac{f(x) - 2}{e^x} < 2019 \square g(x) < g(0) \square$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(x) - 2019e^x < 2_{\text{cond}} (0, +\infty)$$

□□□**A**.



$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{40\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

B∏5

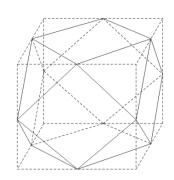
C□
$$\frac{17}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \sqcap \frac{20}{3}$$

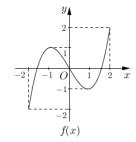
$$2^{3} - 8 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1) \times 1 = \frac{20}{3}$$

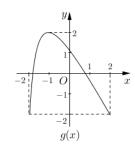
 $\square\square\square$ D.





y = f(x) [-2,2]





①
$$\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{S}} f(g(x)) = 0$$
 $\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbf{G}(f(x)) = 0$ $\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{S}} \mathbf{G}(f(x)) = 0$

A□1

 $B \square 2$

C□3

D[]4

 $\square \square \square \square \square C$

$$f(t) = 0 - 2 < t_1 < -1, t_2 = 0, 1 < t_3 < 2$$

$$00000 \mathcal{G}(x) = t_1 00000000 \mathcal{G}(x) = t_2 00000000$$



$$00000 f(x) = t_{000000} f(x) = t_{20000000}$$

$$f(t) = 0 - 2 < t_1 < -1, t_2 = 0, 1 < t_3 < 2$$

$$00000 f(x) = t_{00000} f(x) = t_{200000000}$$

$$f(x) = t_3$$
 $f(x) = 0$ 5 000003000

$$g(t) = 0 - 2 < t < -1, 0 < t < 1$$

$$g[g(x)] = 0$$

□□□C.

$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\mathbf{c}_{\square} \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \square \frac{1}{10}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$a > 0, b > 0$$
 $a + 4b \ge 2\sqrt{4ab} = 4\sqrt{ab}$



$$a > 0, b > 0$$
 $a + 4b \ge 2\sqrt{4ab} = 4\sqrt{ab}$

$$a+4b+5ab \le 1 \Rightarrow 4\sqrt{ab}+5ab \le 1 \Rightarrow (5\sqrt{ab}-1)(\sqrt{ab}+1) \le 0$$

$$0 < \sqrt{ab} \le \frac{1}{5} 0 0 < ab \le \frac{1}{25} ab 0 0 < \frac{1}{25}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box$ A

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}\left(\begin{array}{cc} -\infty, \frac{e}{4} \\ \end{array}\right) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square}\left(\begin{array}{cc} -\infty, \frac{e}{2} \\ \end{array}\right) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square}\left(\begin{array}{cc} -\infty, e \\ \end{array}\right) \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square}\left(\begin{array}{cc} -\infty, e^{2} \\ \end{array}\right)$$

$$_{\mathbf{B}\square}$$
 $\left[-\infty,\frac{e}{2}\right]$

$$\mathbf{D} \Box^{\left(-\infty,\hat{\mathcal{C}}^{2}\right)}$$

ППППС

0000000
$$f(x) = ax - 20 y = \ln x$$
 $\frac{1}{2} = \ln x$ $\frac{1}{2} = \ln$

$$\mathit{H}(x) = \frac{-1 - \ln x}{x^2} \underbrace{\qquad \qquad }_{X = 0} \underbrace{\qquad \qquad }_{X = 0}$$

$$\int f(x) = ax - 2 \int y = \ln x$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{e} \text{ if } (x) > 0 \text{ if } x > \frac{1}{e} \text{ if } x < 0 \text{ if } x > 0 \text{ i$$

$$X = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \to \infty} h(x) \lim_{x \to \infty} h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e$$

$$a^{X_{000}} = a^{A(X)} = a^{A(X$$

□□□C.





$$\mathbf{B} \Box b = \frac{3\vec{a}}{2} + 3\vec{a} \ln a$$

$$\mathbf{C} \cap a = \frac{3}{e} \cap \mathbf{b} \cap \mathbf{b}$$

D
$$_{b}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ } \int\limits_{\Omega} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ \text{ } \int\limits_{\Omega} f(x) = \frac{3a^2}{X} \\ \text{ } \int\limits_{\Omega} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ \text{ } \int\limits_{\Omega} f(x_0) = g(x_0$$

____CD.

$$\int f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2ax \int g(x) = 3a^2 \ln x - b \int x > 0$$

$$\verb"ooooooo"" (\textit{X}_0,\textit{Y}_0) \verb"oooooo"$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ f(x_0) = g(x_0) \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x_0^2 - 2ax_0 = 3a^2 \ln x_0 - b \\ x_0 - 2a = \frac{3a^2}{x_0} \end{cases}$$

$$X_0 - 2a = \frac{3a^2}{X_0}$$
 $X_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 3a^2 = 0$ $X_0 = 3a$ $X_0 = -a$

$$y = f(\vec{x}), y = g(\vec{x})$$

$$b=3a^2 \ln x_0 - \frac{1}{2}x_0^2 + 2ax_0 = 3a^2 \ln 3a - \frac{9a^2}{2} + 6a^2 = 3a^2 \ln 3a + \frac{3a^2}{2} \square \square B \square \square$$



$$\Box F(a) = 3a^2 \ln 3a + \frac{3a^2}{2}, a > 0$$
 $\Box F(a) = 6a \ln 3a + 6a = 6a(\ln 3a + 1)$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{3e} | C(a) < 0 | C(a) < \frac{1}{3e} | C(a) > 0 | C(a) < 0 | C(a)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}F(a)\left[0,\frac{1}{3e}\right]_{00000}\left(\frac{1}{3e'},^{+\infty}\right]_{00000}$$

 \square C \square \square \square \square \square \square .

 $\square\square\square$ D.

$$\mathbf{A} \cap \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3}, \frac{8}{3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{C}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3}, +\infty \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{3}, +\infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \cap \left[\frac{8}{3}, +\infty \right]$$

 $\square\square\square\square$ A

$$y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$$

$$\int f(x) = \cos x \int \frac{2\pi}{3} \int \frac{2\pi}$$

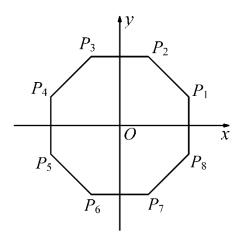
$$\frac{1}{\omega}(\omega > 0) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0, \frac{\omega \pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \omega, \frac{8}{3}$$





$$y = A \sin(\omega X + \varphi)$$



$$\mathbf{A} \square \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square \frac{3}{8}$$

D
$$\frac{2}{7}$$

 $00000 \stackrel{OP_i + OP_j}{00000000}$

$$OP_2 + OP_1OP_2 + OP$$



$$OP_4 + OP_1OP_4 + OP_1OP_4 + OP_1OP_4 + OP_1OP_5 + OP$$

$$\bigcirc M_{\square \square \square \square} O_{\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square} OP_2 + OP_1 \bigcirc OP_4 + OP_5 \bigcirc OP_6 + OP_7 \bigcirc OP_1 + OP_8 \bigcirc OP_6$$

$$000 M^{0000} O^{0000000000} P = \frac{8}{28} = \frac{2}{7}.$$

 $\Box\Box\Box$ D.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + ax, x \le 1 \\ ax - 1, x > 1 & \text{odd} \ x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \ x_2 \ne x_2 \text{odd} \ f(x_1) = f(x_2) \text{odd} \ ax \end{cases}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ B

$$\exists X_{1} X_{2} \in \mathbf{R}_{1} X_{1} \neq X_{2} \quad \text{odd} \quad f(X_{1}) = f(X_{2})_{1}.$$



$$-1^2 + a \times 1 = a \times 1 - 1$$

 $0000 f(x) 0 R_{000000}$

$$X_1 X_2 \in \mathbf{R} X_1 \neq X_2 \quad \text{odd} \quad f(X_1) = f(X_2)$$

 $\Pi\Pi B$

1800**2021**·0000·00000
$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 10\cos^2(x + 15^\circ)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{[-\sqrt{19},\sqrt{19}]} \qquad \mathbf{B}_{\square}^{[5-\sqrt{19},5+\sqrt{19}]} \quad \mathbf{C}_{\square}^{[-\sqrt{34},\sqrt{34}]} \qquad \mathbf{D}_{\square}^{[5-\sqrt{34},5+\sqrt{34}]}$$

 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ B

$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 10\cos^2(x + 15^\circ)$$

$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 10 \times \frac{1 + \cos(2x + 30^{\circ})}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}\cos 2x + 5 = \sqrt{19}\sin(2x + \varphi) + 5 = \sin \varphi = 5\sqrt{3}.$$

$$1 \le \sin(2x + \varphi) \le 1$$

$$\therefore \prod f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 10\cos^2(x + 15^\circ) \prod \left[5 - \sqrt{19}, 5 + \sqrt{19}\right]$$

□□□B.

A∏5

B∏6

C∏7

D□8

 $\square \square \square \square A$

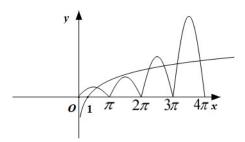


$$= \log_2 X_{\square\square\square\square\square} (0, +\infty) \underset{\square\square\square}{\longrightarrow} y = f(x) - g(x)_{\square} (-\infty, 0] \underset{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square}{\longrightarrow} f(x) \underset{\square}{\longrightarrow} g(x)_{\square} (0, 4\tau)$$

$$(0,4\tau]$$

$$\int f(x) = \log_2 x \int (0, +\infty) dx$$

$$y = f(x) - g(x) \begin{bmatrix} (-\infty, 0] \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



□□□A.

$$\mathbf{A}$$
00000 16



$$\mathbf{B}$$
000008

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin\alpha \sin\beta} + \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos\alpha \cos\beta} = 0 = 0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\mathbf{D} \Box^{-} \frac{8}{15} \le \tan(\alpha + \beta) < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan\alpha\tan\beta=2(\tan\alpha+\tan\beta)\qquad \qquad \alpha,\beta$$

$$2\sin(\alpha+\beta) = 2\sin\alpha\cos\beta + 2\cos\alpha\sin\beta = \sin\alpha\sin\beta \frac{1}{2}\alpha, \beta \in (0,\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\tan\alpha\tan\beta\ge 16 \qquad \tan\alpha=\tan\beta=4$$
 ...
$$00000$$

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta$$

∴A □□□B □□□

$$\frac{\cos(\alpha+\beta)}{\sin\alpha\sin\beta} + \frac{\sin(\alpha+\beta)}{\cos\alpha\cos\beta} = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta} - 1 + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta = \frac{1}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta} + \frac{\tan\alpha\tan\beta}{2} - 1 \ge 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{\tan\alpha\tan\beta}} \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha\tan\beta}{2} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\tan\alpha\tan\beta = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan(\alpha+\beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} - 1) \frac{1}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} = 10$$

$$\therefore \tan(\alpha + \beta) \in \left[-\frac{8}{15}, -\frac{1}{2}\right] \cup D \cup D.$$



ПППАСО

$$\mathbf{B} \Box \overline{} \frac{1}{4}$$

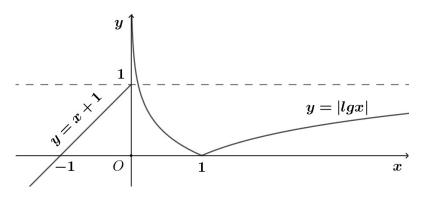
$$\mathbf{C}_{\square}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 $\mathbf{D}_{\square}^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$

D
$$-\frac{1}{5}$$

and the second contraction of the second contraction a and a and

$$0 < x \le 1 \quad f(x) \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$X > 1$$
 $f(x)$ $(0, +\infty)$



$$g(x) = f[2 \ (x)] + a_{7} - f[2 \ (x)] = -a_{7} - a_{7} - a_$$

$$\Box_{-a < 0} \Box \Box 2 f(x) < -1 \Box \Box f(x) < -\frac{1}{2} \Box \Box g(x) \Box 1 \Box \Box \Box$$

$$0 - a = 0$$
 $0 \cdot 2 f(x) = \pm 1$ $0 \cdot f(x) = \pm \frac{1}{2}$



$$0 < -a \le \lg 2^{\square \square} - 1 < 2 f(x) \le \lg 2 - 1 \frac{1}{2} \le 2 f(x) < 1 - 1 < 2 f(x) \le 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} < f(x) \le \frac{\lg 2 - 1}{2} < 0 \text{ ln} \text{ ln} \frac{1}{4} \le f(x) < \frac{1}{2} \text{ ln} \frac{1}{3} \text{ ln} \frac{1}{2} < f(x) \le 1 \text{ ln} \frac{1}{3} \text{ ln}$$

$$\Box_{-a>1}\Box\Box^{0<2}f(x)<\frac{1}{10}\Box_{2}f(x)>10\Box$$

$$0 < f(x) < \frac{1}{20} 3 0 0 f(x) > 50 2 0 0 0 0 g(x) 0 5 0 0 0 0 0$$

$$g(x)$$
 $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$ $g(x)$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi$ BD

$$\mathbf{A} \cap \sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 7 : 5 : 3$$

$$\mathbf{B} \sqcap \stackrel{\mathbf{CA} \cdot AB}{CA \cdot AB} > 0$$

D
$$b+c=8$$
 $0 \triangle 4BC$ $0 \triangle 0 \bigcirc \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi ABD$

$$b$$
+ c =4 k , c + a =5 k , a + b =6 k

$$a=3.5k$$
, $b=2.5k$, $c=1.5k$



sin A: sin B: sin C = a: b: c = 7:5:30000 A 0000

$$AB \cdot AC = b\cos A = bc \times \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2} = \frac{2.5^2 + 1.5^2 - 3.5^2}{2}k^2 = -\frac{15}{8}k^2 < 0$$

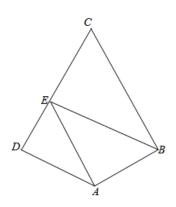
$$\square^{CA \cdot AB = -AC \cdot AB > 0}, \square \square B \square \square$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lim_{\triangle ABC} \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 15\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\sin A}}_{\text{ODD}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3} \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}}_{\text{ODD}}$$

000 D 00.

E



A∏**4**

 $\mathbf{B} \square \frac{9}{4}$

C□3

 $\mathbf{D} \Box \frac{21}{16}$

$$BC = DC = \sqrt{3} \quad DE = X \quad CE = \sqrt{3} - X(0 \le X \le \sqrt{3}) \quad EA \cdot EB = (ED + DA) \cdot (EC + CB) \quad DOUBLE = X \cdot EB = (ED + DA) \cdot (EC + CB) \cdot (EC$$



$$EA \cdot EB = (ED + DA) \cdot (EC + CB)$$

$$= ED \cdot EC + ED \cdot CB + DA \cdot EC + DA \cdot CB$$

$$\sqcap AB \perp BC \sqcap AD \perp CD \sqcap \angle BAD = 120^{\circ} \sqcap$$

$$\square \square \angle BCD = 60^{\circ} \square$$

$$\square$$
 AC \square $AB = AD = 1$

$$\Box \Box AC = 2 \Box \Box BC = DC = \sqrt{3} \Box$$

$$DE = X_{\square \square} CE = \sqrt{3} - X(0 \le X \le \sqrt{3})$$

$$\bigcirc CB \bigcirc DA \bigcirc O \bigcirc ACB = 30 \bigcirc ACB$$

$$DA \cdot CB = 1 \times \sqrt{3} \times \cos 30^\circ = \frac{3}{2} DA \cdot EC = 0$$

$$ED \cdot CB = X \cdot \sqrt{3} \times \cos 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} X$$

$$ED \cdot EC = x(\sqrt{3} - x) \times (-1) = x^2 - \sqrt{3}x$$

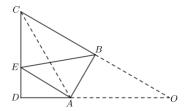
$$\Box \Box EA \cdot EB = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} X + X^2 - \sqrt{3}X = X^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} X + \frac{3}{2} = \left(X - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^2 + \frac{21}{16} \Box$$

$$000 \le X \le \sqrt{3} \quad 000 \quad \frac{21}{16} \le EA \cdot EB \le 3$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 00 \\ 0 \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 000 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

□□□BCD



$$f(x) = 2^x + \log_4(x+1) - 1_{\square}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \square f(2021) = 3 + \log_4 3$$

$$\mathbf{D} \Box f(2021) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\sqcap \sqcap \sqcap \sqcap ABD$

$$f(2+x) = -f(2-x)$$
 $f(x)$ (2,0)

$$f(x)$$
 000 4000 $f(x)$ 00000 $(-2,0)$ 000000 A 000

$$f(2021) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f(x+2) = f(x+2) = f(x+2)$$

$$f(2+x) = -f(2-x)$$
 $f(x)$ (2,0)



000 B 000

$$f(2+x) = -f(2-x) \prod_{\square} f(4+x) = -f(-x)$$

$$f(3+x) = f(3-x)$$
 $f(-x) = f(6+x)$

$$-f(4+x) = f(6+x)$$
 $f(x+2) = -f(x)$

$$f(x+4) = -f(x+2) = f(x)$$
 $f(x)$ 000 40

$$f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2, 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(2021) = (4 \times 505 + 1) = f(1) = 2 + \log_4 2 - 1 = \frac{3}{2}$$
.

□□: ABD□

$$\mathbf{B} \square \ln 2$$

___BCD

$$g(x) = f(x) - y_1 g(-\ln 2) = 0$$

$$g(0) = \frac{7}{2}\ln 2 - \frac{13}{4} < 0$$
 $g(1) = e^2 - 8e + 6 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{2}\ln 2 + \frac{15}{4} > 0$

$$\ \, {}^{g\!\!/\!(\,x\!\!)} \ \, {}^{(\,0,1)} \, {}^{000000000} \, \, {}^{f\!\!/\!(\,x\!\!)} \, {}^{0000000000} \, {}^{A} \, {}^{00} \, {}^{0} \, {$$



B 00000
$$P(\ln 2, 6\ln 2 - 12)$$
 000000 $f(\ln 2) = 2e^{2\ln 2} - 8e^{\ln 2} + 6 = -2$

$$y_2 = -2x + 6\ln 2 - 12$$

$$g(x) = 2e^{2x} - 8e^{x} + 6 + 2$$
, $g'(x) = 4e^{x}(e^{x} - 2)$

$$g'(x) = (-\infty, \ln 2) = (\ln 2, +\infty) = 0$$

$$\int g'(x) \ge g'(\ln 2) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{C} \, {\color{red} \, \square \square \square \square \square} \, P\!(\ln 4, 6 \ln 4 \! - 16) \, {\color{red} \, \square \square \square \square \square \square \square} \, f\!(\ln 4) = \! 2e^{\!2 \ln 4} \! - 8e^{\!\ln 4} \! + 6 = \! 6$$

$$y_3 = 6x - 16$$

$$g'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 8e^{x} = 2e^{x}(e^{x} - 4) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} g'(\ln 4) = 0 \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} g'(x) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\infty, \ln 4) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (\ln 4, +\infty) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} g'(x) \ge g'(\ln 4) = 0 \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} g'(x) = 0 \prod_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$g'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 8e^{x} + 6 - 16$$



 $\square\square\square$ BCD

26(1) =
$$4\cos x\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{A} \square \square \square^{\mathcal{G}(X)} \square \square \square \square \square \square^{\mathcal{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\square\square\square} \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{x})_{\square} \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{12} \right]_{\square\square\square\square\square}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \left(\frac{7\pi}{12}, 1\right) = \left(\frac{3\pi}{12}, 1\right) = \left(\frac{$$

$$g(x) = 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1$$

AD
$$T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$$





$$\mathbf{B} \bigcirc \mathbf{X} \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{12} \right] \bigcirc \left[2\mathbf{X} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \bigcirc$$

$$y = \cos x_0 \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = \cos x_0 \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] = 0$$

$$y = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 1$$

$$y = 2\cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + 2 \cos\left(x\right) = 0$$

$$D_{000}2X + \frac{\pi}{3} = k\tau + \frac{\pi}{2}, k \in Z_{0000}X = \frac{k\tau}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12}, k \in Z_{000}X$$

 $\sqcap \sqcap \sqcap ABD.$

$$(x_0, f(x_0))_{000} x_0 f(x) = 0_{000} f(x)_0 f(x)_{0000} f(x)_0 f(x)_{000000} f(x) = x^2 + ax^2 + x + b_{00000000} f(x)_0 f($$

$$(-1,2)_{00000}e^{x}-mx^{e}(\ln x+1)\geq \left[f(x)-x^{2}-3x^{2}+e\right]x^{e}_{0000}x\in (1,+\infty)_{0000000}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{0a=3}$$
 $\mathbf{B}_{0b=1}$ \mathbf{C}_{0m}

ППППАВС

$$f''(\vec{x}) = 6x + 2a \underbrace{\qquad} f''(-1) = -6 + 2a = 0 \underbrace{\qquad} f(-1) = -1 + a - 1 + b = 2 \underbrace{\qquad} a = 3, b = 1 \underbrace{\qquad$$

$$\frac{X^{e}e^{x}-(X+1+e)}{\ln X+1} \ge \frac{-e\ln X-e}{\ln X+1} = -e$$





$$\int (-1) = -1 + a - 1 + b = 2$$

$$\int f(x) = 3x^{2} + 2ax + 1 \int f'(x) = 6x + 2a$$

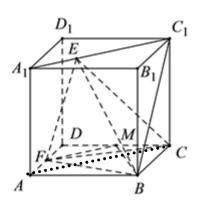
$$\prod f'(-1) = -6 + 2a = 0$$

$$\frac{X^{e}e^{x} - (X+1+e)}{\ln X+1} \ge \frac{-e\ln X-e}{\ln X+1} = -e$$

 $\square\square\square ABC.$

$$m \le \frac{X^e e^{x} - (X + 1 + e)}{\ln X + 1}$$





 $\mathbf{A}_{\square}^{FM//A_{1}C_{1}}$

 $\operatorname{Comp}_{\mathit{EZ}(0,0,0)} = \operatorname{CCLDD}_{\mathsf{D}(0,0,0,0)} = \operatorname{CCLDD}_{\mathsf{BEF}//} = \operatorname{CCLDD}_{\mathsf{B-CEF}}$

ПППП

0 A,00000000000.

 $\label{eq:bound} \begin{array}{ll} BM \perp CF & BM \perp \\ DD & BM \perp \\ DD & DD \end{array}$



BF

 $\begin{picture}(100,10) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){1$





$$\square$$
 B \square , \square $\tan \angle BMC = \frac{BC}{CM} = 2$, $\tan \angle CFD = \frac{CD}{FD} = 2$, $\square \angle BMC = \angle CFD'$

$$\square \angle BMC + \angle DCF = \angle CFD + \angle DCF = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \square_{BM \perp CF}, \square \square_{BM \perp C} \cap BM \perp C_1C_1$$

$$\square$$
 BM^{\perp} \square CC_1F \square B \square \square



$$\mathbf{A}_{\square\square\square\square} X_{\square} X_{2} \in \mathbf{R}_{\square} X_{1} \neq X_{2} \square\square\square \frac{f(X_{1}) - f(X_{2})}{X_{1} - X_{2}} < 0$$

$$\mathbf{B} \square \square \square \ \underline{X_1} \square \ \underline{X_2} \in \mathbf{R} \square \ \underline{X_1} \neq \underline{X_2} \square \square \square \frac{g(X_1) - g(X_2)}{X_1 - X_2} < 0$$

 \mathbf{C}





 $\square\square\square\square ABC$

$$f(x) = e^{x} - e^{-x} \quad y = e^{x} \quad y =$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2} > 0$$
. $\square A \square \square$.

$$\Box$$
 C, \Box $f(x) = e^{x} - e^{-x}$ \Box $A \rightarrow -\infty$ \Box $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$,

□□□ABC

$$f(x) + f(2x^2 - 3) \ge 2$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{3}{2},1}$$



$$f(2)$$
+ $(-2) = \frac{2}{17} + 2\sin 2 - 6 + \frac{32}{17} - 2\sin 2 + 6 = 2$

$$f(x) = 2 - f(-x)$$

$$f(x) = 2 - f(-x)$$

$$f(x) + f(2x^2 - 3) = 2 - f(-x) + f(2x^2 - 3) \ge 2 \int_{\square} f(2x^2 - 3) \ge f(-x)$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{4^{x+1}\ln 2}{(4^x + 1)^2} + 2\cos x - 3 < 0$$

$$\therefore_{2X^2-3\leq -X^{\square \square}} 2X^2+X-3=(2X+3)(X-1)\leq 0^{\square \square \square}-\frac{3}{2}\leq X\leq 1.$$

$$\therefore \boxed{ \left[-\frac{3}{2}, 1 \right]}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2},1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

_____OOOO f(x)OO 2 OOOOO λ OOOOOO_____O

$$(1,3] \cup (4,+\infty)$$

 $\square\square\square\square(1,4)$

$$\begin{cases} x \ge 2 & x < 2 \\ x - 4 < 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 < 0 \end{cases} (1,4),$$

$$0 > 4 \quad \text{odd} \quad f(x) = x - 4 > 0 \quad f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0, x = 1, 3 \quad (-\infty, \lambda) \quad \text{odd} \quad \lambda \le 4 \quad \text{odd}$$



$$\operatorname{cond}\left(\frac{\vec{e}^2}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

$$g(x)_{0}(0,2)_{0}(0,2)_{0}(0,+\infty)_{0}(0,-\infty) = g(x)_{\min} = g(2)_{0}(0,-\infty)_{\min} = g(2)_{0}(0,-\infty)_{0}(0,-\infty)_{\min} = g(2)_{0}(0,-\infty)_{0}($$

$$0000 f(x) < 0 | 0, + | 0000$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{e^{x}(x-2)}{x^{3}}$$

$$0 < x < 2 \quad g(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \quad (0,2) \quad \dots$$



$$\square\square\,m{>}\,\frac{\vec{e'}}{4}\square$$

$$\operatorname{don}\left(\frac{\vec{e}}{4}, +\infty\right)$$

 $\square\square\square\square$ 25π

$$AB = 2\sqrt{6} \quad BC = 1 \quad AC = 5$$

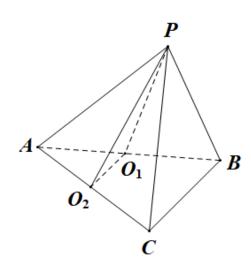
 $\ \, \underline{\quad }\ \, DD AB\bot BC \underline{\quad }\ \, DD PA\bot PB\underline{\quad }$

 $\square\square\square PAB \bot \square\square ABC \square^{Q_1Q_2//BC} \square$

 $000000000 S = 4\tau \hat{R} = 25\tau.$

____25π





□□□□□ 2√3

 $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_$

00000000.

$$y_1 + y_2 = 2 \times y_0 = 2 \ \, \square \ \, k_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \ \, \square \square \ \, AB \ \, \square \square \square \square \ \, x = 2y + m \ \, \square \square \ \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^2 = x \\ x = 2y + m \ \, \square \square \ \, y^2 - 2y - m = 0 \ \, \square \ \, y_1 \cdot y_2 = -m \ \, \square \ \, \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_{\Delta AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times |y_1 - y_2| = \sqrt{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - 4y_1y_2} = \sqrt{4 + 8} = 2\sqrt{3}_{\square}$$



 $00000^{2\sqrt{3}}$

 $\mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{u}}$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}^{x \ln b} - \ln b = 2021 \\ \vec{e}^{x \ln b} - \ln b = 2021 \\ \end{bmatrix} = \vec{e}^{\ln b} - \ln b = 2021 \\ = \vec{e}^{x \ln b} - \ln b = 2021 \\ = \vec{e}$$

$$h(3-\ln a) = h(\ln b) \Rightarrow 3-\ln a = \ln b - \ln ab = 3 - ab = e^{\hat{a}}$$
.

 $00000 \stackrel{\vec{e}}{=}$

3600**2021**·0000000000000
$$\left(X-\frac{2}{x^2}\right)^4$$
00000000___000000.

8-000

$$T_{r+1} = C_4 X^{4-r} \cdot (-2X^3)^r = C_4^r (-2)^r X^{4-4r} \cap 4-4r = 0 \cap r = 1.$$

$$C_4(-2) = -8$$

ПППП:-8.

$${\mathop{\sin A = \sqrt{3} \sin C}_{\square}} B {=} 30 {\mathop{\log b = 2}_{\square\square\square\triangle}} ABC_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square}$$



 $\Box\Box\Box\Box$ $\sqrt{3}$

$$\square \square \square \triangle ABC \square \square \square \frac{1}{2}bc \cdot \sin A \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$$\Box:\Box \triangle ABC \Box, \Box\Box \sin A = \sqrt{3}\sin C, \Box\Box \Box\Box \Box a = \sqrt{3}c.$$

$$\cos B = \cos 30^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{a^{2} + c^{2} - b^{2}}{2ac} = \frac{4c^{2} - 4}{2\sqrt{3}c^{2}},$$

$$C = 2^{-1} \triangle ABC$$

 $0000\sqrt{3}$.

ПППП

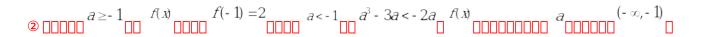
[- ∞,- 1]

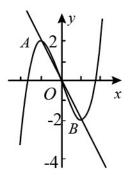
$$g(x) = x^2 - 3x \qquad y = -2x \qquad A(-1,2), \ O(0,0), \ B(1,-2) \qquad g'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 \qquad x = 1$$





$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0 \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x, x \le 0) \\ -2x, x > 0 \end{cases} \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^{2} - 3x,$$





$$\cos 2x + \cos 2x + \cos 2x + \cos 2x + 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 = \sqrt{2} \sin(2x + \frac$$

$$1) \ \, \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square (a_0 \ \, \square \ \, b_0) \ \, \square (a_2 \ \, \square \ \, b_2) \ \, \square\square\square (\frac{3\tau}{8} \ \, \square \ \, 1) \ \, \square\square\square\square \ \, b_0 + b_2 \ \, = 2 \ \, \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$D_{5} + D_{15} = D_{5} + D_{4} = D_{7} + D_{15} = \cdots = D_{7} + D_{21} = 2$$





$$\int f(x) = \sin 2x + 2\cos^2 x = \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1 = \sqrt{2}\sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1$$

$$2X + \frac{\pi}{4} = k\tau \cos x = \frac{k\tau}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \cos f(x) = \frac{k\tau}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} (k \in \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\pi}{8} (k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b_1 = f(a_1) = f(\frac{3\tau}{8}) = \sqrt{2}\sin(\frac{3\tau}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 = 1$$

$$0000 \{a_n\} 0000000 a_{10} + a_{12} = 2a_{11} = \frac{3\tau}{4} 0$$

$$D_{0} + D_{1} = D_{1} + D_{1} = D_{1} + D_{2} = \cdots = D_{1} + D_{2} = D_{1}$$

$$\{b_{1}\} \underbrace{S_{1}}_{1} = b_{1} + b_{2} + \cdots + b_{1} = (b_{1} + b_{1}) + (b_{2} + b_{2}) + \cdots + (b_{1} + b_{2}) + b_{1} = 21$$

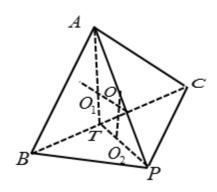
$\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box21$

$$P$$
- ABC

$$0000\sqrt{5} + 1$$

$$\ \, \square^{BC} \square \square^{T} \square \square \square^{PT \perp} \ ^{AT} \square^{\triangle ABC} \square^{\triangle PBC} \square \square \square \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square^{Q} \square \square \square \square \square^{Q} \square^{Q}$$





$${}^{BC}_{000} {}^{T}_{0} \triangle ABC_{0000} {}^{Q}_{0} \triangle PBC_{0000} {}^{Q}_{2}$$

$$\ \, \square\square\square\ AT\bot\ BC\square\ BC\cap\ PT=T\square\square\square\ AT\bot\square\ PBC\square$$

$$00_{AT} = 00_{ABC} = 00000_{PBC} = 00_{ABC} = 00_{ABC$$

$$M_{\square\square\square} ABC_{\square\square\square} d \leq R + OO_1 = \sqrt{5} + 1$$

$$00000\sqrt{5} + 1$$

f 41

240 = 240

(x,y) and $m{m}$ and $m{m$

$$0000\frac{47}{15}$$





 $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 < y < 1 \\ x + y > 1 \end{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$0 < y < 1$$

$$0 < y < 1$$

$$x + y^{2} < 1$$

0000000 1 0000000000
$$(x, y)$$
 000 $m = 68$

$$00000\frac{47}{15}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, & x \le 0 \\ -x^2 - 2x + 3, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

000 ^a00000_____.

____-2





$$\therefore \square \square \stackrel{f(x)}{\square} \stackrel{(-\infty,+\infty)}{\square} \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc f(x+a) \geq f(2a-x) \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc X+a \leq 2a-x \bigcirc \bigcirc$$

$$\therefore a \ge 2(a+1) = 0 \quad a \le -2 = 0 \quad a = 0 = 0$$
.

□□□□□-2.

$$0000 [\frac{4}{3}, \frac{15}{8}) \# \#$$

$$A = 0.0000000 (x-1)(x+3) > 0$$

$$X < -3$$
 $X > 1$ $A = \{x | x < -3$ $x > 1\}$

$$y = f(x) = x^2 - 2ax - 1$$

$$f(-3) = 6a + 8 > 0$$
 $f(1) = -2a < 0$ $f(-1) = 2a > 0$

$000000000 \stackrel{A\cap B}{000000}$



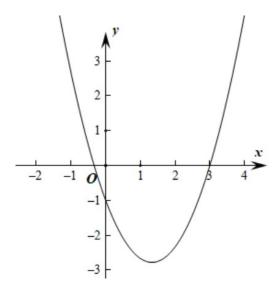


$$\therefore f \underset{\texttt{\tiny 0}}{ } \circ \underset{\texttt{\tiny 0}}{ } f \underset{\texttt{\tiny 0}}{ } f \underset{\texttt{\tiny 0}}{ } \circ \underset{\texttt{\tiny 0}}{ } f (4) > 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
4 - 4a - 1 < 0 \\
9 - 6a - 1 \le 0 \\
16 - 8a - 1 > 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Box\Box\frac{4}{3}$$
" $a < \frac{15}{8}\Box$

$$0 a 0 0 0 0 0 0 \left[\frac{4}{3} 0 \frac{15}{8}\right] 0$$



$$\operatorname{cond}\left(-\infty,\frac{1}{4}\right]$$

$$y = f(x)$$
 $y = f(x)$ $y = X$ $\sqrt{X^2 - a} = X$

$$\int f(x) = \sqrt{X - a} \int \left[a_x + \infty \right]$$





$$\lim_{n\to\infty} X_{n} = f(x_{n}) = X_{n} = f(x) = f(x) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{X^{-} a} = X$$

$$00 y = -(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} 00000 \frac{1}{4} 000 X = \frac{1}{2} 0$$

$$\operatorname{cond}\left[-\infty,\frac{1}{4}\right]_{\square}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 + 3\ln x, x \cdot 1 \\ x + 1, x < 1 & \text{if } m \neq n \text{ if } m \neq n \text$$

00004-3ln3

ПППП

$$X < 1$$
 $f(x) < 2$ $X.1$ $f(x)...2$ $f(x)$ R

$$n < 1 \quad m.1 \quad f(n) + f(n) = 2 + 3\ln m + n + 1 = 4 \quad n = 1 - 3\ln m$$

$$m+n=m-3\ln m+1$$
 $m.1$



1,
$$x$$
, 3 $g(x) < 0$ $g(x)$

_ *m*+ *n*_____4- 3ln3_

000004-3ln30

$$000000000_{m=2\sin 18} \cdot 0_{m^2+n=4} 00 \frac{m+\sqrt{n}}{\sin 63} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$0000^{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$n = 4\cos^2 18^{\circ}$$

$$m = 2\sin 18 \quad m^2 + n = 4 \quad n = 4 - m^2 = 4 - 4\sin^2 18^\circ = 4\cos^2 18^\circ$$

$$\frac{m + \sqrt{n}}{\sin 63} = \frac{2\sin 18^\circ + 2\cos 18^\circ}{\sin 63^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sin(18^\circ + 45^\circ)}{\sin 63^\circ} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



 $2 \cos \theta = \frac{g(t)}{2} - mt + 1$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 3) e^x = (x + 3) (x - 1) e^x$$

$$_ - 3 < x < 1_{ \bigcirc \bigcirc } f(x) < 0_{ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc } f(x) _{ \bigcirc } (-3,1) _{ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc }$$

$$0000 X_{000} f^{2}(x) - mf(x) + 1 = 0$$

$$0000 t^2 - mt + 1 = 0 00000000 t_0 t_2 0$$



$$0000 \, {}^{t_0} \, {}^{t_2} \, 000 \, {}^{(-2e\, 0)} \, 00$$

$$g(-2e) > 0$$

$$g\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) < 0$$

$$-2e < \frac{m}{2} < 0$$

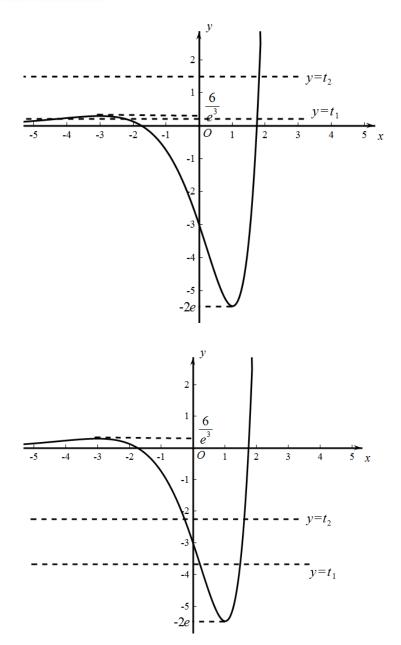
$$-2e \cdot \frac{1}{2e} < m < -2$$

$$m = m = \left[-2e - \frac{1}{2e'} - 2 \right]$$

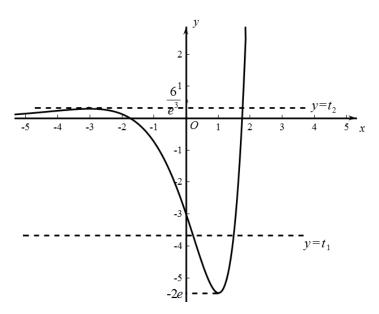
$$0000 \ t_0 \ t_2 \ 0000 \ \frac{6}{e^3} \ 00000 (-2e0) \ 00$$

$$\operatorname{cond}\left(-2e^{-\frac{1}{2e'}},-2\right)\cup\left(\frac{6}{e^{'}}+\frac{e^{'}}{6},+\infty\right)$$









$$2 \le |m| + |m| + |m| \le 5$$

<u>____18.</u>

 $|m_i| + |m_i| + |m_i| = 2$

$$2 \le |m| + |m| + |m| \le 5$$

0000 2 0 - 2000 0 0000000000 000000000 2 0 - 2000000 $3 \times 2 = 6$ 00

000018





[][]**24**

$$h(x) = 0$$

$$h(x) = e^{x} - x^{e}(x > 0) \qquad h(x) = e^{x} - ex^{e-1}(x > 0) \qquad h(x) = 0 \qquad x = 1, e$$

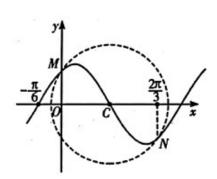
$$h(x) \quad x=1 \quad h(x) \quad (e+\infty) \quad h(x) \quad (1,e)$$

$$h(x) \underset{\square}{=} e_{\square \square \square \square \square \square} h(0) = 1 \quad h(e) = e^e - e^e = 0 \quad h(x) \underset{\square \square \square \square \square}{=} 0$$

 $\Pi\Pi\Pi\Pi24.$

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$$\bigcirc$$
 2021. \bigcirc **10** \bigcirc **2021.** \bigcirc





 $0000\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$C\left(\frac{\pi}{3},0\right) \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega = 2\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega = 2\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T = \frac{\pi}{2} \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} T = \frac$$

$$\int f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\tau}{6}\sin(2x+\varphi) \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6},0) \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6},0)$$

$$\varphi = k\tau + \frac{\pi}{3}(k \in \mathbb{Z}) \underset{0 \in \mathbb{Z}}{\text{cons}} 0 < \varphi < \pi \underset{0 \in \mathbb{Z}}{\text{cons}} \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \underset{0 \in \mathbb{Z}}{\text{cons}} f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\tau}{6} \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \underset{0 \in \mathbb{Z}}{\text{cons}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}\sin\left(2\times\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}\sin\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}\times\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

 $00000\frac{\pi}{4}.$





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